1		ITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2		SOUTHERN DIVISION
3	JAROSLAW WASKOWSK	I,
4		Plaintiff,
5	-v-	Case No. 11-13036
6	STATE FARM MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY	
7		Defendant./
8		JURY TRIAL - DAY SIX
9	,	BEFORE HON. SEAN F. COX United States District Judge
10		257 U.S. Courthouse 31 West Lafayette Boulevard
11	2 .	Detroit, Michigan 48226
12	I)	hursday, December 6, 2012)
13	APPEARANCES:	LEE ROY H. TEMROWSKI, ESQUIRE Appearing on behalf of the Plaintiff.
14		JAMES F. HEWSON, ESQUIRE
15		Appearing on behalf of the Defendant.
16	COURT REPORTER:	MARIE METCALF, CVR, CM Federal Official Court Reporter
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1	Detroit, Michigan
2	Thursday, December 6, 2012
3	At about 8:29 a.m.
4	* * *
5	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: The Court calls case number
6	11-13036, Jaroslaw Waskowski versus State Farm Mutual
7	Automobile Insurance Company. Appearances, please.
8	MR. TEMROWSKI: Good morning, Your Honor. Lee
9	Temrowski appearing on behalf of plaintiff.
10	MR. HEWSON: May it please the Court, James Hewson
11	appearing on behalf of State Farm.
12	THE COURT: Okay. We have an issue with one of the
13	jurors. Juror number four, Mr. Russell Brown, he's the
14	gentleman with the beard, you may recall, gray hair. He
15	apparently is on his way to the doctor. Apparently he has a
16	history of blood clots. He's having difficulty in his lower
17	legs and he's not going to be with us today. So I was
18	wondering if we could proceed without him. We do have seven
19	remaining members of the panel.
20	MR. HEWSON: I don't have any objection to that,
21	Your Honor.
22	MR. TEMROWSKI: No objection, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Okay.
24	MR. HEWSON: Your Honor, can I ask, will it be then
25	five out of seven or

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Waskowski v. State Farm

1	THE COURT: No.
2	MR. TEMROWSKI: Or six out of seven?
3	THE COURT: Six out of seven.
4	MR. TEMROWSKI: That's fine, Your Honor.
5	MR. HEWSON: Thank you.
6	THE COURT: You want six out of seven, right?
7	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes.
8	MR. HEWSON: Yes, sir.
9	THE COURT: And Mr. Temrowski, how much time do you
10	need to close and for rebuttal?
11	MR. TEMROWSKI: If I could ask for an hour for
12	closing, but I'll try to be shorter, and then ten minutes for
13	rebuttal.
14	THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Hewson?
15	MR. HEWSON: Your Honor, if I could have a maximum
16	of 40 minutes, that will do for me.
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: All rise for the jury.
19	(Jury in at 8:33 a.m.)
20	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Please be seated.
21	THE COURT: Members of the jury, good morning.
22	THE JURY: Good morning.
23	THE COURT: All that remains as you know from
24	yesterday is for you to hear the jury instructions. And of
25	course, the jury instructions are the law that applies to

Jury Instructions

this case, the closing arguments, and then start your deliberations.

And we have prepared a jury instruction packet for you that you can read as I'm reading the jury instructions to you, as well as the verdict form. And again, the jury instructions are the law that applies to this case.

Remember, as jurors, you decide the facts of the case. You decide what happened. And then you make your decision as to the facts of the case, as to what happened, coupled with the law as I give it to you in the jury instructions, and that way, in that manner, you reach your verdict, you make your decision. Right? Do all of you understand?

THE JURY: Yes.

THE COURT: And Mr. Brown, juror number four, is sick. And he won't be able to continue with us in this trial and I have excused him from further jury service. He's got some medical issues, so he's not going to be able to continue. Okay? All right. Are you ready to start? All right. Start at page two.

Members of the Jury, the evidence and argument in this case have been completed, and I will now instruct you as to the law. Faithful performance by you of your duties is vital to the administration of justice. The law you are to apply in this case is contained in these instructions and it

Jury Instructions

is your duty to follow them. You must consider them as a whole and not pick one or some instructions and disregard others. Following my instructions, you will go to the jury room and deliberate and decide on your verdict.

It is your duty to determine the facts from evidence received in open court. You are to apply the law to the facts, and in this way, decide the case. Sympathy must not influence your decision, nor should your decision be influenced by prejudice regarding race, sex, religion, national origin, age, handicap or any other factor irrelevant to the rights of the parties.

The evidence you are to consider consists of the testimony of witnesses and exhibits offered and received. The admission of evidence in court is governed by rules of law. From time to time it has been my duty as Judge to rule on the admissibility of the evidence. You must not concern yourselves with the reasons for these rulings and you must not consider any exhibit to which an objection was sustained or any testimony or exhibit which was ordered stricken.

Arguments, statements and remarks of attorneys are not evidence and you should disregard anything said by an attorney which is not supported by evidence or by your own general knowledge and experience. However, an admission of a fact by an attorney is binding on his client.

The corporation defendant in this case is entitled

Jury Instructions

to the same fair and unprejudiced treatment as an individual would be under like circumstances, and it is your duty to decide this case with the same impartiality you would use in deciding a case between individuals.

I have not meant to indicate any opinion as to the facts by my rulings, conduct or remarks during the trial.

But if you think I have, you should disregard it, because you are the sole judges of the facts.

In determining whether any fact has been proved, you shall consider all of the evidence bearing on that fact without regard to which party produced the evidence.

It is not necessary that every fact be proven directly by a witness or an exhibit. A fact may be proved indirectly by other facts or circumstances from which it usually and reasonably follows according to the common experience and observation of mankind. This is called circumstantial evidence, which you are to consider along with the other evidence in the case.

You have a right to consider all the evidence in the light of your own general knowledge and experience in the affairs of life and to take into account whether any particular evidence seems reasonable and probable. However, if you have any personal knowledge of any particular fact in this case, such knowledge may not be used as evidence.

If you decide that a witness said something earlier

Jury Instructions

that is not consistent with what the witness said at this trial, you may consider the earlier statement in deciding whether to believe the witness. But you may not consider it as proof of the facts in this case.

However, there are exceptions. You may consider an earlier statement as proof of the facts in this case if the statement was made by the plaintiff, the defendant, or an agent, or employee of either party, or the statement was given under oath, subject to the penalty of perjury, at trial, hearing, or in a deposition, or the witness testified during the trial that the earlier statement was true.

It has been brought out that an attorney or representative of an attorney has talked with a witness. There is nothing wrong with an attorney or representative of an attorney talking with a witness for the purpose of learning what the witness knows about the case and what the witness's testimony -- excuse me, and what testimony the witness will give.

Although you may consider the number of witnesses testifying on one side or the other, when you weigh the evidence as to a particular fact, the number of witnesses alone should not persuade you if the testimony of the lesser number of witnesses is more convincing.

During the trial, certain evidence was presented to you by reading or viewing of depositions. A deposition is a

Jury Instructions

record of the sworn testimony of parties or witnesses taken before an authorized person. All parties and their attorneys had the right to be present and to examine and cross-examine the witnesses. The evidence — this evidence, excuse me, is entitled to the same consideration as you would give the same testimony had the witnesses testified in open court.

The fact that the insurer paid some no-fault benefits is insufficient to prove plaintiff's case. Evidence of furnishing, promising to pay or offering to pay medical, hospital or similar expenses resulting from an injury is not admissible to prove liability for the injury.

Burden of proof. Everyone with me, page 16? Am I going too fast?

THE JURY: No.

THE COURT: Okay. I shall now explain to you the burden of proof which the law places on the parties to establish their respective claims. When I say that a party has the burden of proof, I mean the evidence must satisfy you that the proposition on which that party has the burden of proof has been established by evidence which outweighs the evidence against it.

You must consider all the evidence, regardless of which party produced it.

Page 17, no-fault first party benefits action, burden of proof. In order for the plaintiff to recover

Jury Instructions

no-fault benefits from the defendant, the plaintiff has the burden of proof in each of the following --

- A., that plaintiff's injuries arose out of the use of a motor vehicle on December 23, 2009.
- B., that plaintiff incurred allowable expenses which consist of reasonable charges for reasonably necessary products, services and accommodations for plaintiff's care, recovery or rehabilitation arising from the accident of December 23, 2009.
- C., that plaintiff suffered a work loss which consists of a loss of income from work the plaintiff would have performed during the first three years after the accident, had he not been injured.
- D., that the plaintiff reasonably incurred replacement services expenses which consists of expenses during the first three years after the accident to obtain ordinary and necessary services in place of those that plaintiff would have performed for his benefit and the benefit of his dependents.
- E., that the defendant failed to pay any or all of said benefits.

To the extent that plaintiff has met or has not met his burden of proof, you may grant, diminish or deny the claim to benefits according to the methods of computation which I will next describe.

Jury Instructions

If you decide -- excuse me. If you decided no-fault benefits are owed to the plaintiff, you are instructed to award benefits that have not already been paid by the defendant as follows:

A. Allowable expenses consisting of all reasonable charges incurred or reasonably necessary products, services, and accommodations for the plaintiff's care, recovery or rehabilitation arising out of the accident in question.

Work loss benefits consisting of 85 percent of the loss of income from work that the plaintiff would have performed during the first three years after the date of the accident if he had been injured. Then, in parentheses, total work loss benefits for any 30-day period cannot exceed \$4,948.

C. Replacement services expenses not exceeding \$20 per day reasonably incurred by the plaintiff in obtaining ordinary and necessary services in place of those that -- and the plaintiff not been injured he would have performed during the first three years after the date of the accident, not for income, but for the benefit of himself or of his dependents.

Plaintiff is entitled to 12 percent interest on any benefit that -- excuse me. Plaintiff is entitled to 12 percent interest on any benefit you find overdue.

Benefits are overdue if they are not paid within 30 days after reasonable proof of the fact and the amount of

Jury Instructions

loss has been provided to the insurance company. Plaintiff has the burden of proof that he provided reasonable proof of loss and that the defendant failed to pay the claim within 30 days.

If reasonable proof is not supplied as to the entire claim, you shall award interest as to all benefits for which reasonable proof was supplied.

Your verdict will be for the plaintiff as to — excuse me. Your verdict will be for the plaintiff as to interest on those benefits for which he has met his burden of proof. Your verdict will be for the defendant as for interest on those benefits for which plaintiff failed to meet his burden of proof.

When you go to the jury room after closing arguments, your deliberations should be conducted in a businesslike manner. You should first select a foreperson. She or he should see to it that the discussions go forward in an orderly fashion and that each juror has a full opportunity to discuss the issues.

When at least -- everyone have a pen? When at least six of you -- when at least six of you agree upon a verdict, it will be received as your verdict. In your deliberations, you should weigh the evidence with an open mind and consider -- and in consideration for each other's opinions.

If differences of opinion arise, you should discuss

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Jury Instructions

them in a spirit of fairness and frankness. You should express not only your opinion, but also the facts and reasons upon which you base it. In the course of your deliberations, do not hesitate to re-examine your own views and change your opinion if you are convinced that it is wrong. However, none of you should surrender your own honest conviction as to the weight and effect of the evidence or lack of evidence solely because of the opinion of your fellow jurors or for the mere purpose of returning a verdict. If you wish to communicate with me or examine the exhibits while you are deliberating, please have your foreperson write a note and give it to our bailiff, which will be either Mr. Viau or Ms. McCoy, okay? Mr. Temrowski, are you satisfied with the reading of the jury instructions? MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes your honor. THE COURT: Mr. Hewson? MR. HEWSON: Your Honor I believe the last page, page 21, needs to be shared with the jury, unless I missed it. THE COURT: I apologize. All right. Sorry. Page 21. During your deliberations and before you reach a verdict, you must not disclose anything about your

discussions to others outside the jury room, not even how

Jury Instructions

1 your voting stands. Therefore, until you reach a verdict, do 2 not disclose that information even in the courtroom. 3 sorry for missing that. 4 MR. HEWSON: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate 5 I'm satisfied with the delivery of the instructions. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Temrowski, are you satisfied with the reading of the instructions? 7 MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. Next item, verdict form. 10 Everyone got the verdict form? 11 THE JURY: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Okay. You're going to make six 13 decisions, okay? 14 The first question posed to you is, "Did the 15 plaintiff sustain an accident, accidental bodily injury?" 16 And you're going to have to decide whether that's 17 yes or no. 18 If your answer is no, you will not answer any 19 further questions and the foreperson will sign the verdict 20 form and tell our clerk that you have reached a verdict. 21 Okay? 22 But if your answer is yes, you're going to proceed to question number two, "Did the plaintiff's accidental 23 24 bodily injury arise out of the ownership, operation, 25 maintenance or use of a motor vehicle, as a motor vehicle on

1 December 23, 2009?" 2 Again, you're going to answer that question yes or 3 no. 4 If you answer yes, you will proceed to the next 5 question. 6 If your answer is no, you won't answer any further questions, okay? 7 Then question number three, "Were allowable expenses 8 incurred by or on behalf of the plaintiff arising out of the 9 10 accidental bodily injury referred to in question number two?" And then you can see where you've got, "allowable 11 12 expenses consists of all reasonable charges for reasonably 13 necessary products, services, and accommodation for the 14 plaintiff's care, recovery or rehabilitation." 15 And of course you are going to make a decision, 16 you're going to answer that question either yes or no. 17 "If your answer is yes, what is the amount of the 18 allowable expenses owed to the plaintiff? Include only 19 expenses not already paid by the defendant." 20 Then you'll move to question four, work loss. 21 the plaintiff sustain work loss arising out of the accidental 22 bodily injury referred to in question number two?" 23 Then underneath that question, there's an 24 explanation as to work loss. Then you're going to make a 25 decision, either yes or no. Everyone with me so far?

THE JURY: Yes. 1 2 THE COURT: Page three, part B of that question, "If your answer is yes, what is the amount of work loss owed to 3 4 the plaintiff?" 5 And then it notes, "only work loss not already paid by the defendant," and you make a decision. 6 7 Then we move on to replacement services, expenses. Question number five, "Were replacement service expenses 8 9 incurred by or on behalf of plaintiff arising out of the 10 accidental bodily injury referred to in question number two?" Then you have an explanation of replacement services 11 12 on the verdict form, and then you're going to make a decision 13 yes or no. Then we move to B. "If your answer is yes, what is 14 15 the amount of replacement service expenses owed to the 16 plaintiff? Include only replacement service expenses not 17 already paid by the defendant." 18 That leaves us with question number four -- sorry, 19 page four, question number six, "Was payment for any of the 20 expenses or losses to which the plaintiff was entitled 21 overdue?" 22 And there's an explanation underneath that and then you're going to make a decision, yes or no. 23 24 And then you have the part B, "If your answer is

yes, what is the amount of the interest owed to the plaintiff

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1	on organize benefit on the same Windowski and interest
1	on overdue benefits?" And it says, "Include only interest
2	not already paid by the defendant." And then you make a
3	decision there, okay?
4	Then when you've made your decision, you've reached
5	a verdict, the foreperson will sign and date the verdict form
6	in pen. This is always done in pen, not a pencil, all right?
7	And then the foreperson will write a note, hit the buzzer or
8	knock on the door and pass your note that you have a verdict
9	either to Jesse or Jen. Does everyone understand?
10	THE JURY: Yes.
11	THE COURT: Any questions?
12	THE JURY: No.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Temrowski, are you satisfied with
14	the review of the verdict form?
15	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Mr. Hewson?
17	MR. HEWSON: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
18	THE COURT: Mr. Temrowski, are you ready to start
19	with your closing?
20	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Are you all set up or do you need a
22	couple of minutes?
23	MR. TEMROWSKI: I just need to move these, but other
24	than that, I'm set up.
25	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Hewson, feel free to move

around if you wish.

MR. HEWSON: Thank you, Your Honor. I was going to ask the Court's permission. Thank you.

MR. TEMROWSKI: Well, first of all, good morning.

THE JURY: Good morning.

MR. TEMROWSKI: And the first thing I would like to say is, on behalf of Mr. Waskowski and myself, we would like to thank each of you for your service as a juror in this case. We understand that you had other commitments, work, and that it was a sacrifice to be here, and we appreciate your service.

And I have tried my very best since plaintiff does have the burden of proof to present the evidence in a clear fashion and as rapidly as possible, keeping in mind that plaintiff does have the burden of proof in the case.

As Judge Cox indicated, you now have a decision to make based upon the evidence that you heard from the witness stand and what we have we've had marked as exhibits. You now have to take that evidence, apply it to law that you just heard, and answer those questions on that verdict form.

I am absolutely, 100 percent convinced that if you truly do that, that if you apply the facts in this case to the law, I'm positively convinced that your verdict will be for the plaintiff, Mr. Waskowski, in this case.

I'd like to just quickly begin by reiterating a

Plaintiff's Closing Argument

recap of what this entire lawsuit was for. This lawsuit, again, is for first party no-fault benefits.

Mr. Waskowski was obligated to have insurance on his car when this collision occurred and he did, with State Farm. Mr. Waskowski paid for this insurance. He had been a faithful customer of State Farm for years. You heard him testify to that. This isn't a case where he's asking for something for nothing. He paid for this policy of insurance.

The benefits, again, that are being asked in this lawsuit are five benefits. Medicals, which are a lifetime benefit, attendant care, which is a lifetime benefit, prescription expenses, which is a lifetime benefit, wage loss, which has a three-year cap on it, and the \$20 a day household help, which like the wage loss, has a three-year cap on it. And that will be up, literally, in a few days since the accident happened on December 23, 2009.

These are the benefits that are at issue, these are the benefits that he requested. And because there was a termination of those benefits, this lawsuit that brings us all here together was filed by Mr. Waskowski against State Farm.

The issue then becomes why were these benefits terminated in the first place? That should be our first question, why were they terminated?

Well, here is what we know about the accident. We

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Plaintiff's Closing Argument

know that an accident occurred. We know that Mr. Waskowski was injured. We know that he was employed and off work because of his injuries. We know that he was treating with many doctors. We know that he was attending physical therapy. We know he was taking prescription medications. know that he had objective diagnostic testing, MRIs. We know that his treating physicians were authoring disability certificates for the attendant care, the wages, and the household help. We know that all of the forms that State Farm required and requested were being completed and being returned back to them by the care providers and by his treating doctors. We know that all of the things that Mr. Waskowski was supposed to do were being done. You heard that testimony from all of the witnesses that were presented at this trial. Here then, using this graph, is what happened. date of the accident was 12/23/09. We know from the testimony that you heard here, that on November 20, 2010, that was the date through which defendant paid the household help and the attendant care and then it stopped. We know that the first independent medical examination with Dr. Endress was on October 25, 2010. And we know that Dr. Endress, after Mr. Waskowski was asked by State Farm to go to him, which he did, and he was examined by Dr.

Plaintiff's Closing Argument

Endress, we know that Dr. Endress created three reports dated October 25, 2010, November 16, 2010 and February 18, 2011.

And Dr. Endress sent those reports to Terri Page.

We know that. Dr. Endress writes State Farm three letters on each of these dates and here is what Dr. Endress reported to Terri Page when he wrote back to her.

Mr. Waskowski was injured in the automobile accident. He had herniated discs in his neck and back. He had a torn left rotator cuff. He has objective findings. He needs to continue therapy. He cannot return to work. He needs to continue taking the pain medications. He needs household help and his treatment is appropriate. That's what Dr. Endress said to Terri Page.

We then also know using this timeline that on March 2, 2011, is the date through which the defendant paid Mr. Waskowski his wage loss. We then know that in July of 2011 that is the date of the second IME with Dr. Geiringer. And of course on that date Dr. Geiringer writes there's no injury, there's no objective findings and that Mr. Waskowski is a malingerer.

And then of course we've got on January 25, 2012, Dr. Quint, who doesn't examine Mr. Waskowski, but simply looks at the films, does not — he opines that it's degenerative only, but does not give an opinion as to whether or not Mr. Waskowski was injured.

Plaintiff's Closing Argument

So this graph outlines the dates, the important dates, and what happened on those dates.

Now, at this trial, before I go any further, I think that it's important to mention that it was the plaintiff who subpoenaed Terry Page to be here, the claims adjuster, and it was the plaintiff who subpoenaed Cheryl Kucharski to be here. And it was the plaintiff who introduced into evidence these reports from Dr. Endress.

I believe that Dr. Endress is the smoking gun to this whole case, Dr. Endress' reports. And I'm sure you by now have asked yourself this important question, again using this timeline, if Dr. Endress writes these three reports to Terri Page on these dates, and he gives these findings back to her, why in the world would State Farm, given the findings of Dr. Endress, ever stop Mr. Waskowski's wage loss benefits on March 7, 2011 when their own doctor, Dr. Endress, who examined Mr. Waskowski, wrote to Terri Page and said he can't work. Shouldn't they at least have paid the wage loss up until the time of the exam with Dr. Geiringer in July? But they didn't do that.

The question, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, then really becomes, why, if State Farm wasn't paying, why did they want a second independent medical exam with Dr. Geiringer? Why did they want a second exam?

And the reason, ladies and gentlemen, State Farm

Plaintiff's Closing Argument

wanted the second exam with Dr. Geiringer is because we had a new claims adjuster take over the file, Ms. Kucharski.

What does Ms. Kucharski, the new claims adjuster, do when she takes over the file? Well, I'll tell you what she did and you heard her testify to this. She writes to all of the treating doctors who were sending their bills for payment into State Farm, "Oh, Doctor, this matter is under investigation." She recalculates Mr. Waskowski's wage loss claim, that at least some of it had been paid by the first adjuster Terri Page, and she recalculates it to her own configurations.

She also hires a private investigator to try and get him on video doing something, which of course they didn't do. And if all of that isn't enough, she then writes a letter to Mr. Waskowski and asks him to get on Social Security, go collect Social Security disability benefits.

But most importantly, of all the things that

Ms. Kucharski did, it was to get that second IME with Dr.

Geiringer. And do you want to know why? Because they didn't like what the first IME doctor was saying. She went doctor shopping. Because one, two, three strikes, Dr. Endress, you're out. We're getting somebody else. That's what she did.

Now, knowing all of this that we have talked about, what has State Farm done at this trial? Well, I'll tell you

Plaintiff's Closing Argument

what they have done. They have tried to divert your attention from the real issue that you should be focusing on at this trial and they've tried to divert your attention by creating a smoke screen, and throwing red herrings at you on these little side issues, instead of what the focus should be, is how did they handle the claim? How did they handle the claim? They fumbled the football, so what they are trying to do is divert your attention to all of these side issues.

I suggest to you that the reason they are doing this is because State Farm knows very well that this was not a minor automobile collision. They know that there was extensive damage done to Mr. Waskowski's car. They know that Mr. Waskowski was treating and that Dr. Glowacki had sent Mr. Waskowski to go get multiple second opinions, who all happened to agree with Dr. Glowacki.

They knew that all of the MRI testing of the neck, the back and the left shoulder, at not one, but two different MRI facilities, was all abnormal and showed very serious injuries to Mr. Waskowski.

They knew that he was still off work. They knew that Dr. Glowacki had authored multiple, many, many -- and you can look at them -- disability certificates. They knew that he wore appliances to his neck and back. They knew that his care providers were documenting. I've never in my career

Plaintiff's Closing Argument

seen care providers document like this. I've never seen that, meticulous documentation of the care that they were giving to him.

They knew that they had no video surveillance. They knew that they didn't even have one, not even one little sheet of paper to show you about Mr. Waskowski having any of these problems before. He has absolutely no prior medical treatment for a neck, back, or shoulder, or ribs or a sternum, nothing. They knew he had no prior litigation history.

So that is why they have created these smoke screens to divert your attention from the focus where it should be about how they handled the claim. Now, as to these smoke screens that they've tried to bring up, there is a valid explanation for all of them.

And I would just like to quickly reiterate to you the themes that we have heard at this trial, the attacks upon Mr. Waskowski, and the doctors and all of them. And let me just briefly comment on those.

One of the themes that you've heard brought up by

State Farm is -- and at least I heard it for the first time

at this trial, "Oh, Mr. Waskowski, yes we were paying you

wage loss, but you know what, we were overpaying you."

Overpaying him, when his employer completed the form, the verification form like he was supposed to? Terri

1 Page got all the records. Mr. Waskowski gives them his 2 income tax records and they have the audacity to say, "We've 3 overpaid him"? 4 Well, you know what, if that's true, and Mr. 5 Waskowski, I asked him that, "Mr. Waskowski, did they ever 6 ask for any of the money back? 7 No. 8 Did they ever file a counterclaim against you, which 9 they could have done in this lawsuit? 10 No." 11 It's a smoke screen. 12 The other smoke screen you heard, "Mr. Waskowski, 13 did Dr. Wietrzykowski, the first doctor that you go to, also, 14 like Glowacki, prescribe attendant care? 15 Yes, he did, Mr. Temrowski." 16 And then they show you the form where it says, "no." 17 And you can take the exhibits back. Flip the page over and 18 he prescribes six to eight hours per day attendant care. 19 The other smoke screen that they've tried to come up with is about Kamila and the bathing. Well, what you have to 20 21 keep in mind is that Mr. Waskowski had not one, but two care 22 providers, Margaret and Kamila. 23 Kamila was pregnant at the time of the accident, and 24 during that period of time it was the other daughter, 25 Margaret, who was doing those types of things for Mr.

Waskowski.

The other issue you have heard is, "Well, why didn't you continue -- why didn't you continue to send these voluminous forms to State Farm?"

And you heard the testimony again of the care providers, State Farm, after you stopped paying, after you stopped paying the attendant care and the household help for four months, the care providers continued to send in the forms to the claims adjuster, and for six months after the cutoff, continued to send in the forms for the attendant care, and as they testified, what's the point?

However, and you also heard from the witness stand, they continued daily to keep track of it. And then in November of this year went to the computer, printed it all out and gave it to State Farm. Here it all is. Well, has State Farm paid? Of course not.

Another smoke screen that you heard. Oh, Dr. Glowacki made up the number of hours for attendant care.

Well, you know what, it probably was a poor choice of words, but I distinctly remember yesterday sitting right there watching the video deposition of Dr. Quint when Mr. Hewson asked him this question, "And Dr. Quint, what findings did you come up with?" Oh, that's a bad question. You know, folks, yeah, of course a doctor makes up the number of hours. It's the determination that the doctor makes to

decide how many hours per day to prescribe attendant care.

So again, what you've got is another play on words.

Then of course we have, "How far could he lift his arm?" And Dr. Glowacki gave you an answer and Dr. Lodzinski perhaps gave a slightly different answer. But please keep in mind that report is after Mr. Waskowski has had the therapy done. Of course he should have a little bit more mobility in the arm.

And then of course, another theme that we've heard is, "Well, why haven't we heard from Dr. Zamorano and Dr. Donahue?"

Well, do you want me to tell you why we haven't heard from Dr. Zamorano and Dr. Donahue? First of all, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, Mr. Waskowski only went there one time to Zamorano at the request of Glowacki for a second opinion, and one time to Donahue, a one-time visit. Mr. Waskowski doesn't have a bill with them. And why would I go take the deposition that you would have had to sit through another four or six hours of depositions when Dr. Zamorano and Dr. Donahue say the exact same thing that Dr. Glowacki did? It would be repetitive and the same thing over and over. And you can take a look at their exhibits. They totally agree with Dr. Glowacki.

Judge Cox has given you the verdict form. And he went through it with you, so I am not going to do that again.

Plaintiff's Closing Argument

But the first question that you're going to have to answer on this form is, "Did that the plaintiff, Mr. Waskowski, sustain an accidental bodily injury?"

And the second question is, "Did the plaintiff's accidental bodily injury arise out of the ownership of the motor vehicle?"

How are you going to decide that question? You're going to decide, because if you put "no" to either one of these two questions, he gets the goose egg. It's over. You don't go any further.

So how are you going to decide that question? Well, I'll start in reverse order. The second one is easy. There wasn't one scintilla of evidence presented, not a piece of paper to show that this man's injury came from anything but this car accident. There were no prior medical records or anything. So obviously, if he was injured, it came from this automobile accident.

So how are you going to make that determination as to whether or not he was injured? Well, I suggest to you, and again, you've got to base it upon the evidence, I put Mr. Waskowski up on the stand and he told you he was injured.

I put his two daughters, care providers, on the stand and they told you he was injured.

I took the deposition of Dr. Glowacki and I don't know how he could talk any clearer, how much clearer could

1 have made it to you that Mr. Waskowski was injured? 2 I brought in Dr. Lodzinski. He said he was injured. You can look at all of the -- Donahue and Zamorano, 3 4 look at the MRIs. He was injured. 5 So what is there to counter that? What is there to 6 counter that? Well, who were the two witnesses for the defendant? Quint and Geiringer. But ladies and gentlemen of 7 the jury, I asked Dr. Quint -- now, remember, he never 8 9 examined Waskowski. All he did was look at films. I asked 10 Dr. Quint what I consider to be a very, very, very important 11 question and I am going to read it to you because you heard 12 it yesterday. 13 " Q What I'd like to know, Doctor, about your 14 testimony here today is, are you giving any 15 testimony to this jury as to your opinion as to 16 whether or not Mr. Waskowski was injured in the 17 automobile collision of December 23, 2009?" 18 And his answer, 19 "No, I am not." 20 You can take this and put it right there. He's not giving 21 you an opinion. He's not giving you an opinion on anything. 22 He never examined him. So who's left? Who's left? Because he's not giving you an opinion. He made it very clear. 23 24 Dr. Geiringer. That's the only guy left. Dr. 25 Geiringer is a hired gun. Dr. Geiringer makes a side income,

Plaintiff's Closing Argument

1	if you do the math, based upon what he said, doing during a
2	side job, these IMEs, \$400,000 a year just doing IMEs.
3	Dr. Geiringer is the only witness that they've got
4	at all about this question on the verdict form about injury.
5	And, of course, Dr. Geiringer doesn't think Mr. Waskowski was
6	injured. His diagnosis is malingerer.
7	And at Dr. Geiringer's deposition, I asked him
8	I'm real careful, I was real careful to ask the question.
9	"Did you look at all these other doctor reports?
10	Did you look at Glowacki, do you agree with him?
11	No.
12	Do you agree with Dr. Zamorano?
13	No.
14	Do you agree with Michael Dr. Michael Donahue,
15	orthopedic surgeon?
16	No.
17	Do you agree with Dr. Lodzinski?
18	No.
19	He examined plaintiff and you don't know?
20	He's not injured.
21	And then I asked him this question, "Dr. Geiringer, there's
22	one other doctor I'd like to ask you about, Dr. Endress. Dr.
23	Endress reached certain findings, Dr. Geiringer. Dr. Endress
24	was an IME doctor like you, Dr. Geiringer. Do you agree with
25	him?"

And just so I can be accurate, here is his deposition, question and answer.

"Q So you don't agree with Dr. Endress who performed an independent medical examination on him?

A I do not."

If you were to ask me -- when you go back to deliberate, if you were to ask me, these are all important exhibits. Here's the one I want you to look at, please, Exhibit R. Exhibit R is the smoking gun. This is the one they don't want you to see, because this is their own doctor saying he's injured, that he's got the herniated discs, that it's from the accident, that he needs to keep treating, that he needs to keep taking the medication. Look at it, that he needs the household help.

And they didn't like that and they went to Dr.

Geiringer. And they're very clever. They went to Dr.

Geiringer so that he could say there's no injury. Do you want to know why? Because if they can get you to believe Dr.

Geiringer and you put "no" to this first question, do you understand it's all over for Mr. Waskowski? It's over. He can never — if you put "no" to this, he can never again go back to them. Not only will he get nothing now, but he can never go back to State Farm and ask for one more penny if you put "no" to that.

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Plaintiff's Closing Argument

And that's why they needed Dr. Geiringer. He says he's a malingerer. Do you know what one of the jury instructions was that you just heard? That you're to use your common sense. You saw Mr. Waskowski take that stand. You saw his family. Does he look like a malingerer to you? And then I've got to ask you the question, malingerer? To go through all of this on a whim and a prayer that, "Oh, maybe I'll get something out of it"? Who in their right mind would ever deliberately malinger to go through this? You would have to have you head examined, as far as I'm concerned. It doesn't make sense. He hasn't sued before. was a hard worker. He loved his job. He didn't want to get hurt in this accident. And he paid for these benefits. So I hope you put "yes" for one and two. And then we move to the third question on your verdict form which asks, "Were allowable expenses incurred?" Now, just so you understand, for question number three we're dealing with the medical bills, the attendant care and the prescriptions. These are the three items that are covered under question number three. And for question number three, I would ask you to award Mr. Waskowski \$40,641 because those are his outstanding medical bills, which consist of his bill with Dr. Glowacki,

the balance due to Euro Rehab and the MRI testing at Oakland

MRI.

I would ask you to put \$108 for the prescription that he's got that is due and owing, and the attendant care, calculated at 12 hours per day based upon multiple doctor scripts, since the date of cutoff, so it would be from 11/21/10 to the present, 12 hours a day, \$15 per hour, is \$132,996. That's what I would ask you to put for question number three.

As for question number four, did he sustain a work loss, I suggest to you that he does, and that the work loss is \$2,908.80 per month, which is what he was being paid, based upon the percentages by State Farm. We know the date of the cutoff, right here, when they stopped. So from 3/8/11 to the present, it's \$61,084.80. That's the amount that I would ask you to put for his wage loss.

As for the replacement services, that's item number five, replacement services are also called household help.

And again, if you do the calculation at \$20 per day from the date of cutoff to the present is \$15,800.

The last issue is the interest. Now, we know from what we heard at trial, that in the past, State Farm was late in paying, because I asked Ms. Kucharski, and they had paid interest in the past. They're late on all of these benefits. So I would ask you to award statutory interest of the \$30,075.57.

Plaintiff's Closing Argument

That concludes my closing argument. When this trial began, I stood in front of you and I gave an opening statement, and I told you then what we were asking for. It's the same figure now. And all of these items were established through the witnesses that you heard at this trial.

In conclusion, this is the smoking gun, Exhibit R, because this is the first IME doctor who agrees with all of his treating physicians. And three times he wrote this report, his reports to Terri Page. And they had to get rid of him because he was not giving State Farm what they wanted to hear.

I hope that I have -- because we can't ask you -- I hope that I have addressed all of the issues. I tried to. I hope that we have presented the case in a straightforward fashion to you.

And again, I am absolutely convinced that you're reasonable people, you know, as a collective body, which is certainly better than one person deciding. If you look at all of this evidence, which is all of the truth, I'm convinced you're going to give a verdict to Mr. Waskowski for that amount. Thank you, very much.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Temrowski.

Mr. Hewson, are you ready to proceed with your closing?

MR. HEWSON: If I could just have one moment of the

1	Court's time to approach the bench at sidebar, just to
2	address one issue very briefly, before I do my closing?
3	THE COURT: Sure.
4	MR. HEWSON: Thank you.
5	(Sidebar conference held on the record and out of the
6	hearing of the jury)
7	MR. HEWSON: Your Honor, you struck any
8	evidence of the Social Security disability. You
9	didn't allow them to get into it. You instructed
10	the jury not to follow it and he sat here and told
11	the jury that Ms. Kucharski told Mr. Waskowski to
12	go and get Social Security disability. You ruled
13	on that and he commented on it anyway.
14	I believe that I don't know how to comment
15	on it in my closing. I may need a direction from
16	the Court that you had stricken that testimony and
17	that it's improper to argue from it.
18	THE COURT: Is that what you did during
19	trial?
20	MR. HEWSON: Yes.
21	THE COURT: How do I sustain the objection?
22	It's not
23	MR. HEWSON: I'll defer to whatever the Court
24	thinks is best. I just want to make the record.
25	THE COURT: It would have been nice if you

Defendant's Closing Argument

1	would have made the objection during the
2	MR. HEWSON: I hate to do that during
3	closings.
4	THE COURT: Is it okay if I just say that the
5	fact that Ms. Kucharski directed Mr. Waskowski to
6	consider Social Security disability. You are not
7	to consider it all in how you handle the case and
8	
9	MR. HEWSON: That's fine. That's fine,
10	Judge. Thanks.
11	(Sidebar conference concluded)
12	THE COURT: Okay. Before Mr. Hewson starts with his
13	closing, I have a real short instruction, okay?
14	The fact that Ms. Kucharski may have directed the
15	plaintiff, Mr. Waskowski, to apply for Social Security
16	disability benefits is not relevant to this case, to your
17	evaluation of this case, and you cannot allow that to enter
18	into how you view this case at all.
19	Do all of you understand that?
20	THE JURY: Yes.
21	THE COURT: And will you follow my instruction?
22	THE JURY: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Are both of you satisfied with the
24	Court's instruction?
25	MR. HEWSON: Yes, Your Honor, I am. Thank you.

Defendant's Closing Argument

1 MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Hewson, you may start. 3 MR. HEWSON: Thank you. 4 Good morning. 5 THE JURY: Good morning. 6 Thank's for being here. You had other MR. HEWSON: things to do. You swore an oath to come here and do your 7 8 job. You have done your duty. 9 And now you have the right to demand that the rest 10 of us do our duties. You have the right to demand that the 11 people that come in here and ask you for relief and justice 12 come in here and tell you the truth. You have a right to 13 demand that. 14 You have a right to expect that they will respect 15 the sacrifice you have made in order to demand the justice 16 that they claim they are entitled to. 17 But if they come in here and they violate their 18 oaths and they tell you things that are grossly untrue and 19 they betray what you have done here, they are not entitled to that relief. 20 21 The entire crux of this case is credibility; who do 22 you believe, how much of what they tell you will you believe, 23 does any of it make any sense in light of what you have been 24 told? And I submit to you that the plaintiff's case is 25 incredible in a way that is hard to describe.

Defendant's Closing Argument

But one of the things that -- you have to hold us to what we tell you. I invited you to do that at the beginning of the case. And one of the things you were just told is to look at Dr. Endress' report, the smoking gun, and he agrees with Dr. Glowacki and this is the case. I think that's what you were told, right?

And you were told -- I think it's on here

And you were told -- I think it's on here

(indicating). I don't know. I didn't get a chance to see

this. Plaintiff has a torn left rotator cuff. That's what

it said. That's right there.

Look at the exhibit, November 16, 2010. Oh boy, I don't know if I can get it big enough. See if I can. There is no evidence of a frank rotator cuff tear. That's what it says. What is this? That's not the truth. That's what the evidence says. This is what the report says.

Maybe, maybe, you should pay attention to this report. Question seven on the report says, "I do not think he needs any attendant care," as of November 16, 2010.

If this is the smoking gun, if this is the crux of their case, apparently they're giving up their claim for attendant care, huh? Because that's not what the Doctor said.

Dr. Endress did not have, according to Terri Page, the films of the MRIs. You know what else he didn't have?

He didn't have the Oakland MRI. The Oakland MRI occurs

Defendant's Closing Argument

1 approximately six months after Dr. Endress does his review.

Do you remember Dr. Quint's testimony when he said, "The films look the same to me but the reports are different"?

The Oakland MRI report, when you look at it and you can and will, says, if I can put my hand on it right here, and hopefully I can get this big enough for you to read it, but you can certainly look at it. It's Exhibit Five. There is a couple of copies of it in there.

"This report of the current MRI of the cervical spine is significantly different when compared to the previous report. There is no bulging of the disc at C2, C3 level or spinal stenosis at C4 and C5 levels as described in the previous report.

Previously described bilateral foraminal stenosis or narrowing is not confirmed in the current exam, except at C5, bilateral C5

neuroforamina and disc herniation at C4, C5."

This report directly contradicts what the other the report was. How are you going to figure it out unless you talk to somebody with the quality of Dr. Quint to say, "What's going on. We have two separate reports here. How do we resolve these? This one criticizes the other one. How are we supposed to understand?"

You go ask a guy like Doug Quint. A hired gun? Was

Defendant's Closing Argument

that phrase used in the same reference as Dr. Quint, who is the chief of neuroradiology at the University of Michigan Hospital, Dr. Quint, whose curriculum vitae, this document which you are entitled to look at, this is what he has done professionally in his career. Is he worthy of your belief? Does he have the right for you to believe him? I mean, what else have you got to do?

He said there's no traumatic injury to this man's spine. That's what he said, no traumatic injury to the spine. He's got degenerative changes, but that's all it is.

Who do they have to counter Dr. Quint? They have Dr. Glowacki. I'm going to talk about that in just a second.

And I wanted to -- I heard my brother counsel say to you, the real question here is why benefits were terminated and how the claim was handled. Now, if I say something to you that you don't recall or if I say it to you wrong, trust your own memory, but I believe that's what he said to you.

And, you know, I was reading the jury instructions, you guys were reading them too. We were flipping through page by page, and I didn't see a word in these jury instructions that you read that said, "Hey, this is about the claims handling at State Farm" or "This is about whether or not benefits were terminated properly," because that's not what his burden of proof is.

His burden of proof is laid out in the case. And

Defendant's Closing Argument

the way that his burden of proof has to be communicated by you to us is in that verdict form. That's where it has to be.

And I was looking at the whole situation and trying very hard to concentrate and listen at the same time that I'm writing things down, but if you take a look at your verdict forms, I was taking a look at the last part of the verdict form to start with, interest. Because I think the demand is for \$30,075.57. Now, interest, as I understand it is calculated at the rate of 12 percent simple, which means you take 12 percent times the amount and you come up with a figure.

I did that last night. I saw what that was. That's actually 12 percent interest for one year, okay? The instructions you will see on the form you have stated that the interest begins to get calculated 30 days after State Farm gets proof of the fact of the amount of the loss, reasonable proof, right?

Now, didn't my brother counsel tell you and didn't the daughters admit that this stack of documents wasn't submitted until November 19, 2012, that they didn't run these off until the last minute, right? And we've never seen them before? These aren't even 30 days old, ladies and gentlemen. These aren't even 30 days old. If they are not 30 days old, how do you get any interest on, what, \$132,996? You don't.

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Defendant's Closing Argument

They told you they haven't submitted any form since May of 2011, and now they're bringing it all up to date? how do you get interest on that? You don't. The wage loss issue they want interest on, Ms. Kucharski and Ms. Page both told you that the reason that they were looking at the wage loss is because they didn't have the income tax returns. Do you recall that testimony? They said they asked for the income tax returns and they never got them. And, in fact, the first time I ever saw them is in Exhibit Two, my Exhibit Two, June of 2012, when Mr. Waskowski finally produced his income tax returns. Now, what do they have to counter Ms. Page and Ms. Kucharski? What they have is this. They have him, "I sent these to them." Do you remember that? That's what he said. "Well, do you have any evidence to support that? Do you have a letter to support that? Why, no. No, I don't have any of that, but I sent them. Well, when did you send them in? I don't know." This gentleman is the only proof that he ever sent that tax return in. This is the same guy that sat here and told you under oath that he called the State Farm agent to find out that attendant care was paid at \$15 hour, when he had told me

Defendant's Closing Argument

in his deposition that he had talked to his attorney. Do you remember that piece?

"How did you arrive at \$15 per hour as the price to pay your daughters for helping you with your personal care?

When the insurance stopped paying me. Then I went to my attorney and he told me the prices that should be paid."

Do you remember that?

And then he said, well, he was covering or agreeing with or something. His attorney told him that was the same as the agent.

But then I refreshed this gentleman's recollection as to when he actually had an attorney. It wasn't after the claim was denied. He was at his attorney's office March 15th of 2010 and they sat here and told you that they had not — he did not have representation during that whole period of time. He did this claim on his own. It's fabrication. It's totally made up. It's not worthy of your belief.

This is the man you have to believe when he looks at you and he says, "I sent in the wage loss forms, the tax returns." He didn't.

I looked at the household help claim -- I'm sorry, the attendant care replacement services claim. When you take a look at those, and you can, and I know there's been a lot

Defendant's Closing Argument

of talk about this, but when you get to those questions, I'm going to ask you to look at what's actually said on those forms. We're going to talk about that some more.

But if you don't submit the forms for the attendant care and replacement services, and you don't submit the wage loss claim and you don't submit the medical bills, did you hear from anybody when the Oakland MRI bill was sent in? I didn't. If you did, please trust your memories, not mine.

But who said that that Oakland MRI was related to this accident? Who told you that? You didn't hear from Dr. Zamorano whose name is on the thing, and said, you know, let me tell you why I did that.

You know, one of the reasons you didn't hear from Dr. Zamorano and they didn't call her is because, do you remember what Dr. Geiringer said when he was looking at Dr. Zamorano's reports? And it was in Dr. Geiringer's reports. He said that she was charging \$2,000 for a \$100 item. He said that she charged \$8,000 for a \$1,500 EMG of all four limbs.

He said that there was no way that a person can have four out of five muscle strength in all four limbs or do an all-four limb EMG and be legitimate. And she did an unlawful act by selling goods apparently to Mr. Waskowski, out of her office.

So why isn't she here to tell you? I have an idea.

Defendant's Closing Argument

I would love to have had a chance to have cross-examined her, but see, I don't have the burden of proof. They have the burden of proof. So you didn't hear from Dr. Zamorano. So they want 12 percent interest on a \$29,000 MRI bill.

This is where you start breaking down what evidence really is. Now, we're not just talking about, "Oh, it's the big bad insurance company who mishandled the claim and they picked on this poor man and he didn't have a lawyer."

Now we're talking about, I swore an oath. I walked in here, I looked at you, I swore an oath and I am going to tell you the truth. That's what he says.

Now, I look at the replacement services forms. They are never signed by Margaret. You can take a look at them.

Margaret never signs them. She says she did them with

Kamila. I don't know. To get 20 bucks does it take a half hour to take out the garbage? I mean, your common experience in the ordinary affairs of life is something you can bring to bear on these facts and this law to decide whether you believe these folks.

Take a look. One item, they want \$20 for the garbage. Okay, they want \$20 for the garbage. What did

Terri Page say? Terri Page said, "I don't know. I don't know what goes on in their house. I can't call them a liar."

Do you remember that testimony? She said, "I can't call them a liar. I'm doing trying to do the best I can to

Defendant's Closing Argument

adjust this claim. You know, I've got to believe these folks."

Imagine if she was put in the position of having this guy every time on her claims. If she believed — if she transposed Mr. Waskowski into the rest of her claimants, nobody would ever get paid because you couldn't believe anything they said. She can't do business like that. Those two ladies can't to business like that. State Farm can't do business like that. You have to believe someone for a while, until they prove or give you a reason that you can't believe them. And now we have that reason.

You know, the other thing, too, I was thinking about this this morning, what advantage you have, and I guess I have too, is Dr. Endress, all the rest of these doctors, don't have the ability to cross-examine these people and see whether or not they believe them and whether or not they're telling you the truth. They don't have that. They take them on their word.

Terri Page takes them on their word. They say, "Oh, yeah, we've got discs in the neck. We've got discs in the low back."

Where's the symptomatology that goes along with them? That's a real problem. You can look in there. Dr. Broder did an EMG, you know, that lousy test that just lines the pockets of the doctors. Dr. Broder did an EMG and found

Defendant's Closing Argument

nothing wrong, other than carpal tunnel syndrome possibly in the left wrist. Nothing in the arm, nothing in the shoulder, nothing in the hands, nothing in the legs, nothing, no findings to show that there's any disc involvement. You can read the report. It's perfectly normal.

So how do you get where we're going now? In order to have wage loss, you've got to be deprived of the ability to work because of your injuries from the accident.

Dr. Wietrzykowski said, "I'm not going to disable this gentleman from driving." That's what it said. You can take a look at it. I'm not making that up. I'm not making any of that up.

But this then, this wage loss claim, you can do the arithmetic. I thought it was pretty simple arithmetic myself and I have made mistakes before. Sister Agatha would be brokenhearted if I screwed up the mathematics of this.

But this attempt to say that my income tax returns don't say that I earned \$25,933, and they're in evidence, is preposterous. That's what it says. That's my income. You divide the income, you multiplied it by 85 percent, which is what your jury instruction form says, he's paying \$2,908.80. He's been overpaid \$1,071 a month, \$16,000.

In spite of the simple arithmetic, ladies and gentlemen, does he change his claim and say, "You know, you're right. Mr. Hewson, sister Agatha would be proud.

Defendant's Closing Argument

You've got these -- it should have been, you know, \$1836, all I really want is \$1836. That's what I really want."

Because didn't he tell you, I don't want anything more than that I am entitled to be paid. I think he looked at you and said that. Well, that's not even close to the truth. He wants a heck of a lot more than he's entitled to be paid, assuming he's injured enough not to work.

And my brother counsel posed the question to you, "Why didn't they ask for the money back?"

You know, we — the only thing you get to look at is the evidence in this case. That's all you get to look it.

But take a look at those jury instructions again. I believe the Judge told you that the prior payment of any benefits doesn't mean that State Farm has agreed that it's liable for anything, because they didn't.

The fact -- if the Judge had said to you, "You know what, the fact that they paid before, the fact that they didn't ask for the money back, that means they win," then I wouldn't be standing here talking to you. That's not what it means.

Because up until the time of this trial, up until the time that Mr. Waskowski took the stand, there was no way, no way to establish just how much he was going to misrepresent and how much was going to sit here and tell you things under oath that are patently untrue. One of the

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Defendant's Closing Argument

things -- there's little things. There's always little things in a trial. It's such a dynamic proceeding. Things are happening. And if you're telling a lie, you can't cover all the pieces of a lie. You know, parts of it stick out. It's like trying to squeeze Jell-O. One of the things, when we were watching Dr. Quint, who I -- I love the guy just because he's like a teacher, he makes me sound like I know what I am talking about. But when I'm watching Dr. Quint -and I ask you if you remember this. Do you remember when he talked about the incremental x-rays that were done in March of 2011? He said there were incremental x-rays that involved various positions of the head. Do you remember that he talked about that? And he did this (indicating). He was sitting there and he said they take one with his neck fully down and they take one with his head fully back. That's what he said. And it didn't dawn on me until I was looking at and going, "He can't move his head. He can't move his neck." He sat here and told you he can't move his head at all.

And yet, when they took these x-rays, when he didn't think anybody was looking, when he didn't think the why all the way through, he was able to do this (indicating) and he was able to do this. Huh, I wonder how they did that? When he didn't know that it was going to be reported, he did this on January the 7th of 2010. When he didn't know it was going to come to this trial, he did this in January of 2010 with

Defendant's Closing Argument

his physical therapist. And his physical therapist sat here -- I know it must have looked a little silly for me to be walking around and doing this. The point was, he sat here and told you -- he looked right at you and he said, "I couldn't move my arm at all. Physical therapist as wrong."

How can that be true? Well, maybe the physical therapist is wrong. Maybe he is -- maybe it's been this way the whole time. Maybe he just can't move his arm.

But I suggest to you that's not true. I suggest to you it's not true. When you look at -- when you look at his presentation, just observing him and what he can do, there's never been any question that he had a gait problem or that he fell. But with all the shuffling around the -- you know, the walking and hanging on to things, why don't you get a cane? Why don't you get a cane, why don't you get a walker, why don't you get something? Why don't you turn to your doctor and say, "I need something to help me stabilize"? Well, wait a minute, if I do that, then I don't have an excuse to ask State Farm to continue to pay for my daughters to walk me around if I have a cane or I have a walker. I won't have an excuse."

Now, bathing yourself. Now, I don't know, I was thinking about the shower thing and washing your back and I was trying to figure out, if you don't have a -- I mean, a normal person, how do you wash the middle of your back? I

Defendant's Closing Argument

mean, I can't reach it. Maybe other, more flexible folks can, but I can't do it.

But he wants his daughters to be paid for washing his back. And I tried not to bring that up too much with Kamila. I mean, that one just troubled me, it really did. And this idea that he's showing in his underwear and his daughters are showering him is — but they brought it up. They brought it up.

And it occurred to me, and this is another one of those things where I just went, "Okay, they're embarrassed because he's in his underwear. You don't want to see your father naked. I can certainly understand that." But if you're -- if he's telling the truth and he can't bend over and he can't move his arm, and he can't -- how is he getting his underwear on in the first place? How is he doing that? I can't get over far enough to pull my underwear up so I am not embarrassed, but I can't stand in there and wash my feet and my legs in the shower?

Ladies and gentlemen, it's a fabrication. It's a complete fabrication. Mr. Waskowski told us that he bathed himself after six months. You said that on the screen. As a matter of fact, he denied that when he was sitting here, because he was under oath at the time of his testimony. And here it is, page 37, I asked him.

"Are you any better?

Defendant's Closing Argument

1	Yeah.
2	What can you do for yourself? Can you bathe
3	yourself?
4	Yes.
5	Have you been able to bathe yourself since the
6	accident happened?
7	At the beginning, no.
8	How long were you unable to bathe yourself?
9	Around six months.
10	Do you take baths, do you take a shower?
11	Yes, shower.
12	Why couldn't you take a shower?"
13	He takes a shower.
14	Did he say to you that he could get in the bathtub
15	and sit down and bathe himself? Isn't that the excuse he
16	tried to give you, "I can sit in the bathtub and bathe
17	myself, but I prefer to take a shower." I think that's what
18	he said. "I couldn't bathe myself for six months." That's
19	what he told you.
20	What did Kamila tell us?
21	"Was your father able to bathe himself?
22	Yes, but he says it caused him pain.
23	Did he tell you where?
24	Around the shoulder area. But it took him a
25	longer time to do it normally.

Defendant's Closing Argument

1	How long would that be?
2	I want to say it would have been about 20 minutes
3	or so.
4	Is that a longer time? Is that what you're
5	telling me, a normal period of time would have
6	been ten minutes?
7	Before the accident, yes. I'm sorry before the
8	accident, yes, it took him about 20 minutes.
9	After the accident, yes.
10	That was by himself? Yes.
11	If you were filling out the forms with your sister
12	every day, and you're putting things in as they're
13	actually being done, how is it that you come to a
14	mistake of that nature, six months he was able to
15	bathe himself in ten minutes before the accident,
16	20 minutes after?"
17	And now they want to be paid for an hour. Kamila admitted
18	"I couldn't have done it." And by the way, this new theory
19	that Margaret is now the only one doing it, she doesn't sign
20	the forms, any of those forms until March of 2010.
21	This is not true. It's just not true. And they
22	should have told us that before or maybe Margaret should have
23	told you, "I bathed him for the first six months all by
24	myself and Kamila never did." That's not true. That's just
25	not true.

Defendant's Closing Argument

The other thing -- I'm watching my time. The other thing here is that this attendant care payment that they want, this \$15 or \$12 or \$13 an hour, there's a word that the Judge gave you, the word is incurred. Did you understand that the daughters were telling you about how the money was supposed to have been paid?

Do you believe that they were actually receiving any money for this at all? I suggest to you that it is not worthy of your belief. They both testified that he would get some money, he would give them some money and that they would give it back to him to pay bills. Now, that's my recollection of the testimony.

He never refuted that. He never said that wasn't the way it was. What was really amazing was that he had told us on pages 62 and 67 of his deposition, and you can see it in the interrogatory -- I'm sorry, the request for production of documents, which is Exhibit Three.

I sent him these -- this is what we do in court. He's obliged to answer these, answer these and produce documents. It's simple enough, request for production of documents, tell us what you're doing.

I asked him, "Please provide a copy of all the documents reflecting payments to your daughters which you claim to have kept at home on a piece of paper on pages 67 and 68 of your deposition."

Defendant's Closing Argument

That's what he told us. He said, "I am presently unable to locate this document. I will keep looking for it. And if I find it, I will immediately send it to you."

On December the 28th of 2011, he testified that he had this document that showed how much he actually paid his daughters. That's what he said under oath. I have this document, I kept this document. We've never seen it. And it's his job to give it. We've never seen it.

Has he really incurred an attendant care responsibility? Does he owe them any money? Are they going to sue him if he doesn't pay them? They don't even know how much the claim was. They don't even know how many hours that they worked. They don't know how many dollars were involved. It it's like a job, you reported his income. Neither of them did that.

And I'm willing to bet that everybody that works and has a job knows what their pay is, you know how much you're owed. I'm pretty sure. I always know enough to look at my paycheck and say, "Huh, that's the right amount." None of them know, because all the money went back to him. This is just a cash cow for him to move forward and to try and take benefits he's not entitled to. And he is not shy about that.

He told you that in the July 9th accident, he was not hurt. And even though it was only five days worth of benefits, he took five days worth of wage loss for that last

Defendant's Closing Argument

accident when he knew he wasn't entitled to it.

You know, there's that old joke. We know who you are, now we're just talking, negotiating price. That's exactly the situation that we have here, whether it's five days or the remaining two and-a-half years. He's asking for things he's not entitled to.

There is zero injuries on the police report. There is no ambulance. Do you believe that if he had been hurt, he wouldn't have asked for help? I suggest to you that's incredible. He went to the emergency room after the July accident. He didn't go this time. And, you know, he told you, he looked at you and he told you that the reason he didn't go is because Christmas is a three-day Polish holiday and you don't miss that kind of thing.

Now, I understand the holidays are important, but thank God he didn't have a heart attack, you know? Would you have stayed home for that? No. He doesn't go to a doctor for six days, six days.

So what evidence do you have that he was injured in this accident? Dr. Wietrzykowski gave him the benefit of the doubt at the beginning. He did. He says he doesn't need any attendant care. And you can look at the form. Please do. It's Defendant's Exhibit 8. He gave him the benefit of the doubt.

But all they really have is Dr. Glowacki and you saw

Defendant's Closing Argument

that testimony. And you know, I suggested to you in opening statement that it was obnoxious, and it was. And he's just an old pro. You know, if he hollers at me, and he refuses to answer the questions, and he insults all of you, and he carries on the way that he did, and he crosses himself and says I'm going to go get drunk, and he curses and does all those things, he's doing his best to avoid having to answer the real questions that he continually refused to answer until the end.

And once he was pinned down, what did he finally say? "I made up those hours. I made them up." You saw it. The other thing that was so amazing to me was that he actually sat there and said, "I will continue to write prescriptions for treatments that don't work as long as the patient comes to me. And I will write the orders that are necessary for people to collect insurance benefits." That's what he said.

Is he worthy of your belief? Because he is the lynchpin of their case. If you don't believe him, if you don't believe that diagnosis, there is no evidence of an injury. And that's the first question and the second question and you should answer it no.

Dr. Geiringer is a board certified physical medicine rehabilitation specialist. And you want to compare him to Dr. Glowacki? You want to call him names, call him a hired

Defendant's Closing Argument

gun, make fun of him, talk about how much money he makes?

Take a look at his curriculum vitae. Did he explain to you why he thought Mr. Waskowski was a malingerer? We talked about it at the beginning. This gentleman has been sitting with his back and his hips at a 90 degree angle in this chair the whole trial. There is no difference between this and laying down and doing this.

He couldn't lift his legs five degrees when Dr.

Geiringer tested him, but when he was sitting on the side of the table, he could get his legs to 80 degrees. You can't have it both ways.

There is no medical condition known that explains numbness in the entire left arm. There is none. Have they told you what that was? Did Dr. Glowacki explain any of that to you? Did Dr. Glowacki even diagnose numbness of the entire left arm? He did not.

Malingering is a strong word. It really is. It's faking, it's faking. It's intending to do that. But how else do you explain not being able to move your head when your own physical therapist says you can move your head. How do you explain this (indicating) and this maneuver, when he says he says he can't do it at all?

How do you explain the physical therapist continuous, repetitious, "He's getting better, he's reached his short-term goals and some of his long-term goals," which

Defendant's Closing Argument

is what he's told Terri Page through the entire case, and yet he can't even move? If none of those things can be believed, how do you find that there's an injury.

You know, Dr. Geiringer said an interesting thing, among a lot of things. But one of the interesting things he said was, you know, he probably got banged around in the accident. You know, he probably got bumped around and shaken up a little bit, and the doctor is trying to give him the benefit of the doubt.

And everybody has been trying to give him the benefit of the doubt, but nobody has had the experience of this trial. Nobody has had the ability to watch him testify. Nobody has had the ability to watch him claim he couldn't understand English when I asked him that question about bathing himself. "I didn't know what you meant by 'can you bathe yourself?'"

Having had the ability to perceive what happened in this trial, I suggest to you there is no evidence upon which to say there is an injury. He has not told you the truth. When you go back to the jury room, take a look at the verdict form. If you are convinced as I am that there is no injury here, say no. On the first question, say no, sign the form, turn it back in.

Because Mr. Temrowski and I agree on one thing, this has got to come to an end. The only way to tell Mr.

Defendant's Closing Argument

Waskowski that you can't come in here and do this, that you can't try and pull this off, is to tell him we know you didn't have an injury, we know that the doctors gave you the benefit of the doubt, we know that these people tried to help you.

And the last point is this, if he really was hurt, if he was, why would you continue to treat, and treat and treat for something that never helped you?

They want to talk about these second opinions.

Yesterday, for the first time, he sat here and the one
question I asked him and said, "I didn't know Dr. Donahue had
recommended another course of treatment. I didn't know that.

Dr. Glowacki never told me."

The day before he said something completely different, but that's what he said to you yesterday. Why wouldn't he go and try this injection therapy if he was really hurt? Why wouldn't he follow Dr. Endress' advice? They had a copy of the reports.

Why wouldn't you go get that done? Go have Dr.

Glowacki give you an injection in the neck, in the low back if you're really that hurt? Because that's going to hurt, because it's a real treatment. Because it's not a hot pack on your neck and somebody rubbing your shoulders or washing your back. It's going to a place and getting a therapy that could help you. But if you do that and you're not hurt, it's

Defendant's Closing Argument

going to hurt.

In your ordinary experience in the ordinary affairs of life, with all the medical facilities that are available and all the people that are around, and all these other recommendations that they're trying to wave around, wouldn't you do something if you couldn't move your head and you couldn't lift your arm?

I think that Mr. Waskowski should be held to the same standard as the rest of us. You go out, you try and get better. You don't try and maximize. Car accidents when I was a kid were always considered like, "Oh, man, that's really bad."

This one, this isn't really bad for him. This is the opportunity to make money he's not entitled to make. And to come in here and try and convince you that he is injured when he is not -- I want to thank you for your time.

Now, I know this will disappoint you greatly, but I only get to speak to you once. Mr. Temrowski gets to get up and tell you why he thinks I'm crazy, or wrong or making things up or I guess, throwing red herrings at you and creating smoke screens.

And the hardest things for a lawyer to do is shut up, I've got to tell you. You know, I have been told on occasion that I do my best work with my mouth closed. And I'm about to try and do my best work.

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Plaintiff's Rebuttal Argument

But thank you sincerely for all the time you've put in, and your patience in being here, and looking at all of these exhibits and listening to all of these things. And I know that the oath you took, you took seriously and I know you will do justice. And I thank you for your time. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you very much. Mr. Temrowski, rebuttal. MR. TEMROWSKI: I'd start by saying that I totally disagree with Mr. Hewson that a gentleman like Mr. Waskowski would go through all of this just to make money or the hope of making money. Money for what? His wage loss benefit is over in a couple of days. His \$20 a day benefit is up in a couple of days. The three-year time limit is up. He's got nothing to gain out of the medical bills. For the attendant care, care that goes -- money that's supposed to go to his daughters? Why would someone, a sane, rational person go through all of this for that? just doesn't make sense at all. Now, as for Mr. Hewson's comments about Dr. Glowacki, I watched his deposition just like you did.

Now, as for Mr. Hewson's comments about Dr.

Glowacki, I watched his deposition just like you did. And I came away with a totally different impression of Dr.

Glowacki. Dr. Glowacki has been -- he's a practicing doctor.

He's not a teacher, he's not a professor. He has been an orthopedic surgeon, as he told you, since 1960. He has

Plaintiff's Rebuttal Argument

performed thousand of surgeries, laminectomies. He treats people. He told you about how many patients he had seen that day.

Dr. Quint isn't an orthopedic doctor. He doesn't treat people. Dr. Geiringer isn't an orthopedic doctor.

Most of his practice is spent examining patients.

Dr. Glowacki is a real treating doctor, who you can tell he didn't want to give that deposition, because he doesn't do that. He treats people.

Mr. Hewson talked about a cane or a walker. I can assure you, ladies and gentleman, that if Mr. Waskowski would have come to this trial using a cane or a walker, we never would have heard the end of it, that he's a fabricator, that he's a faker, why has he got it. You can't win with these people. No matter what you do, they've got a comeback for everything.

The forms. I'll go back to that. He says they weren't incurred. You're rational individuals. If the care providers were cut off on this date and for four months are keeping these records and sending them in to State Farm for the household help, and for six months sending these records in and aren't getting paid, why would you continue to send it in?

And State Farm's argument, "But we didn't know Mr. Waskowski was claiming that," are you kidding me? They knew

Plaintiff's Rebuttal Argument

- 1 what his claims were. They absolutely knew what his claims 2 were.
 - Dr. Quint, we talked about him. And you will recall what I asked Dr. Quint,
- "Doctor, are you giving this jury any professional medical opinion as to whether or not Mr. Waskowski 7 was injured?"
- 8 His answer was quite adamantly,
- 9 "No, I am not."

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- 10 Now, if he would have answered my question to you, "Oh, yes, Mr. Temrowski, I'm giving you an opinion about his injuries," 11 12 that would be a different story.
 - But that wasn't his answer. He did not give you an opinion as to whether or not he was injured, and that's the first question on your verdict form.
 - Mr. Hewson just told you that Mr. Waskowski's whole case rests on Dr. Glowacki. No, it doesn't, no, it doesn't. And what was obviously quiet and silent for Mr. Hewson when he gave his closing argument to you was these exhibits, the MRIs, nobody talked about them.
 - You can read as well as I can. Dr. Glowacki didn't These were done at two different facilities. do these. them back there, and as a collective body, look at what these results are. And you're going to tell me that this gentleman wasn't injured in this automobile collision? You can read

Plaintiff's Rebuttal Argument

1 for yourself what the diagnosis is. I can read it. 2 Herniated discs, both places say the same thing. And if that isn't enough, look at this exhibit from 3 4 Dr. Donahue, which is in here, and you'll recall that Dr. 5 Donahue, Mr. Waskowski went to -- well, it's in here 6 somewhere. Dr. Donahue's report. Read what he says when he examined Mr. Waskowski and read what he thinks about the 7 8 MRIs. 9 So it's not true to say that plaintiff's case just 10 rests on Dr. Glowacki. All of the doctors, even Dr. Endress. 11 And again, I just want to point out to you, if these are the 12 findings that Dr. Endress -- look at Exhibit R -- came up 13 with, what was State Farm's basis for not paying the wage 14 loss when Dr. Endress said he couldn't work? 15 Why at least, why at least wouldn't State Farm pay 16 up until July of 2011, when Waskowski goes to Dr. Geiringer? 17 Because the doctor he asked him to go to said he couldn't 18 work and needed the household help. Why weren't they at 19 least paying up to that point? But they didn't. 20 My time is up? 21 THE COURT: No. You'll be given a note that tells 22 you how much time you have left. 23 MR. TEMROWSKI: As I've told you before, more than 24 anything on the face of this earth, State Farm wants you to 25 put "no" to that first question. And the reason they want

Plaintiff's Rebuttal Argument

you to put "no" -- they know he was injured, these documents show he was injured. But if you put "no" to question number one, they are done with Mr. Waskowski, bye-bye. They never have to pay him another penny. They know that he's entitled to these benefits, but they're banking on, hoping that you will fall for all of that and put "no," so they don't have to fulfill their obligation that Mr. Waskowski paid for. Let's not forget that. He paid for these benefits.

Ladies and gentlemen, again, thank you very much for your time and just please go back there and look at those exhibits and I'm absolutely convinced you'll agree that Mr. Waskowski is entitled to these benefits. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Temrowski.

All right. Members of the jury, you've heard the jury instructions, you've heard the closing arguments. I'm now directing you to go to the jury room and start your deliberations.

Your first duty, your first obligation will be to select your foreperson. After you've selected your foreperson, we will hand in this folder which has the original verdict form and the original jury instructions. That goes to the foreperson, okay?

After you have selected your foreperson, I'm going to have you leave all your notes and your jury instructions on the chair. Take the notes back with you, but leave your

jury instructions on the chair.

After you have selected your foreperson and we receive notice that you have selected your foreperson, we're going to give you your individual jury instruction packets to bring back to the jury room, okay?

Right here, we prepared an exhibit list. And this exhibit list has all the exhibits admitted during the course of the trial. And the exhibit list will go on the exhibit table, which is right here. So all the exhibits that have been admitted into evidence are right here in front of you. So we will get them all organized for you, in order. So the exhibit list will be right here if you want it and then all the exhibits are on this table.

If you wish any or all the exhibits -- or any particular exhibit, or series of exhibits or all the exhibits, if you want to look at them, review them, study them while you're deliberating, just write us a note. We'll give you whatever you want, okay?

So I guess we have one more -- Mr. Viau and Ms.

McCoy would you raise your right hand? Do you solemnly swear
that you will keep all members sworn upon this panel in some
private and convenient place, and that you will permit no one
to communicate with them, nor communicate with them yourself,
except to inquire if they have agreed upon a verdict until
discharged by this Court, so help you God?

1	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: I do.
2	COURT CLERK: Yes.
3	THE COURT: Okay. So just follow Ms. McCoy back
4	into the jury room and you are to start your deliberations.
5	Again, first duty, first obligation is select your
6	foreperson.
7	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: All rise.
8	(Jury out at 10:27 a.m.)
9	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Please be seated.
10	THE COURT: So how about if we put joint exhibits
11	right here in order, plaintiff's exhibits right here in one
12	pile in order and then defendant's exhibits in another pile,
13	all in order, okay?
14	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, sir.
15	MR. HEWSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Can you just
17	stick around for about ten minutes? Because I figure we're
18	going to get a note regarding the foreperson. And then when
19	I get the note, I'll ask you if it's okay to give them the
20	jury instruction packet, okay.
21	MR. HEWSON: Okay. I'm not going anywhere.
22	THE COURT: Okay.
23	(Court in recess at 10:29 a.m.)
24	(Court in session at 10:36 a.m.)
25	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: The Court recalls the matter of

1	Jaroslaw Waskowski versus State Farm Mutual Automobile
2	Insurance Company, case number 11-13036.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Got a question from the jury. It
4	says as you know, they selected a foreperson. Their next
5	question is, "Per page 20, should it be four instead of six?"
6	And
7	MR. HEWSON: The number of jurors to make the
8	determination?
9	THE COURT: Yeah, it should be six, not four.
10	MR. HEWSON: Yes.
11	MR. TEMROWSKI: Correct.
12	THE COURT: I don't know where they came up with the
13	number four.
14	MR. HEWSON: I believe the only instruction, Judge,
15	might have said six of eight, but that was the only number
16	that's ever been mentioned at all.
17	THE COURT: Right, right. So it's six of seven.
18	Right?
19	MR. HEWSON: Right.
20	MR. TEMROWSKI: Right.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Let's bring them out and we'll
22	instruct them. Oh, where's your client?
23	MR. TEMROWSKI: Oh, he went to have a smoke.
24	THE COURT: Okay. We can't
25	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: I'll wait.

1	THE COURT: Okay. Let me know when he gets back.
2	He needs to get rid of his cigarette and come back. Okay?
3	MR. TEMROWSKI: Okay.
4	(Court in recess at 10:38 a.m.)
5	(Court in session at 10:49 a.m.)
6	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: United States District Court is
7	back in session. Please be seated.
8	THE COURT: All right. Jesse, could you get the
9	jury, please?
10	COURT CLERK: All rise for the jury.
11	(Jury in at 10:50 a.m.)
12	COURT CLERK: You may be seated.
13	THE COURT: Let me deal with the note you sent at
14	10:35. It reads, "Per page 20," which would be of the jury
15	instruction packet, you asked, "Should it be four instead of
16	six."
17	There are seven of you, okay, so when six of you
18	agree, when six of you agree, you've reached a verdict.
19	Okay? So you don't need seven out of seven. What you need
20	is six out of seven. It's not four out of seven. It's six
21	out of seven. Okay. Everyone understand?
22	Mr. Temrowski, you satisfied?
23	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Mr. Hewson?
25	MR. HEWSON: Yes, sir, thank you.

1	THE COURT: And I guess we have another note? Oh,
2	absolutely.
3	It reads, "We would like the list of exhibits,
4	please." And we will give that and bring it right in after
5	you return to the jury room, okay? So with that thought,
6	please continue with your deliberations.
7	COURT CLERK: All rise for the jury.
8	(Jury out at 10:52 a.m.)
9	COURT CLERK: You may be seated.
10	(Court in recess at 10:53 a.m.)
11	(Court in session at 11:10 a.m.)
12	THE COURT: All right. We have a note from the jury
13	that the jury would like to see the following; J1, 2, 3, 4,
14	Plaintiff's A, B, C, D, L, and M and R.
15	Any objection if we give those documents to the
16	jury, those exhibits?
17	MR. TEMROWSKI: No, Your Honor.
18	MR. HEWSON: No objection.
19	THE COURT: And do I have those exhibits in front of
20	me right now?
21	MR. HEWSON: Yes, sir.
22	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes.
23	THE COURT: Okay.
24	(Court in recess at 11:11 a.m.)
25	(Court in session at 11:24 a.m.)

1	THE COURT: Can we go on the record real quick? We
2	have a note from the jury that they wish Exhibits 5 and 8,
3	which are defendant's exhibits. Can we give them to the
4	jury?
5	MR. HEWSON: Yes, sir.
6	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor.
7	(Court in recess at 11:25 a.m.)
8	(Court in session at 2:23 p.m.)
9	THE COURT: Just received another note from the
10	jury. They want Exhibits N, O and P.
11	MR. HEWSON: N, O, and P is Glowacki, Euro-Rehab and
12	Oakland MRI.
13	MR. TEMROWSKI: P, O, N, O, and P?
14	MR. HEWSON: Yes. N is Glowacki, O is Euro-Rehab
15	and P is Oakland MRI.
16	MR. TEMROWSKI: This is P. This is O. What's N?
17	MR. HEWSON: N is Glowacki's bill. There it is; is
18	that it?
19	MR. TEMROWSKI: I'm a little nervous.
20	(Court in recess at 2:24 p.m.)
21	(Court in session at 3:23 p.m.)
22	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: United States District Court is
23	in session. Please be seated. It recalls case number
24	11-13036, Jaroslaw Waskowski versus State Farm Mutual
25	Automobile Insurance Company.

1	THE COURT: Good afternoon. Could I have your
2	appearances again, please?
3	MR. TEMROWSKI: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Lee
4	Temrowski appearing on behalf of the plaintiff.
5	MR. HEWSON: May it please the Court, James Hewson
6	appearing on behalf of State Farm.
7	THE COURT: We have a note from the jury that the
8	jury has reached a verdict. Is the plaintiff ready to
9	receive the verdict?
10	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Defense?
12	MR. HEWSON: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
13	THE COURT: All right. Let's bring the jury out.
14	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: All rise for the jury.
15	(Jury in at 3:25 p.m)
16	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Please be seated.
17	THE COURT: All right. Will the foreperson please
18	rise?
19	JUROR SEAT ONE: (Complies).
20	THE COURT: Has the jury agreed upon a verdict?
21	JUROR SEAT ONE: Yes, we have, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Could you please hand the verdict form
23	to our clerk?
24	JUROR SEAT ONE: (Complies).
25	THE COURT: Okay. In the matter of Jaroslaw

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Waskowski v. State Farm

Waskowski versus State Farm, the jury finds as follows. respect to question number one, did the plaintiff sustain an accidental bodily injury? The jury answers the question "Y" which I assume is yes? JUROR SEAT ONE: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Question number two, did the --Mr. Foreperson, is "Y" yes? JUROR SEAT ONE: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Question number two, did the plaintiff's accidental bodily injury arise out of the ownership, operation, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle as a motor vehicle on December 23rd, 2009? The jury answers "ves." Allowable expenses, question number three. Were allowable expenses incurred by or on behalf of the plaintiff arising out of the accidental bodily injury referred to in question number two? The jury answers that question "yes." Part B, if your answer is yes, what is the amount of allowable expenses owed to the plaintiff? The jury answers "zero." Work loss, question number four. Did the plaintiff sustain work loss arising out of the accidental bodily injury referred to in question number two? The jury answers that question as "yes."

B, if your answer is yes, what is the amount of work

1	loss owed to the plaintiff? The jury answers "zero."
2	Replacement services, question number five. Were
3	replacement services incurred by or on behalf of the
4	plaintiff arising out of the accidental bodily injury
5	referred to in question number two? The jury answers that
6	question "yes."
7	Part B. If your answer is yes, what is the amount
8	of replacement service expenses owed to the plaintiff? The
9	jury answers "zero."
10	Okay. Question number six, what was the payment for
11	any of the expenses or losses to which the plaintiff was
12	entitled overdue?
13	The jury answers that question "N," no. All right.
14	I'm going to hand the verdict form back to the foreperson and
15	ask the foreperson to sign your name legibly, okay, and date
16	it.
17	JUROR SEAT ONE: (Complies).
18	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: I need you to date that.
19	JUROR SEAT ONE: Oh, I'm sorry.
20	THE COURT: Just relax.
21	Okay. And that's the verdict of the jury.
22	Mr. Temrowski, do you wish to have the jury polled?
23	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Okay. Right now, Ms. McCoy is going to
25	swear you in and then she's going to ask you as a group if

1 this is your verdict, okay? And then after she is done with 2 that, she is going to ask each of you individually whether or not this is, in fact, your verdict. 3 4 DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Okay. May I please have the 5 members of the jury now stand and raise your right hand to be 6 sworn? (Jury panel sworn) 7 DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Thank you. You can be seated. 8 As to question number one of the verdict form, did 9 10 the plaintiff sustain an accidental bodily injury, the answer 11 is yes. 12 Members of the jury, is that your verdict? 13 JURORS: (Affirmative verbal response) 14 DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Question number two, did the 15 plaintiff's accidental bodily injury arise out of the 16 ownership, operation, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle 17 as a motor vehicle on December 23rd, 2009. The answer is 18 yes. 19 Members of the jury, is that your verdict? 20 JURORS: (Affirmative verbal response). DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Question number three. 21 22 allowable expenses incurred by or on behalf of the plaintiff 23 arising out of the accidental bodily injury referred to in 24 question number two? The answer is yes. 25 Members of the jury, is that your verdict?

1	JURORS: (Affirmative verbal response).
2	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Question 3B, if your answer is
3	yes, what is the amount of allowable expenses owed to the
4	plaintiff? The amount is zero.
5	Members of the jury, is that your verdict?
6	JURORS: (Affirmative verbal response).
7	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Question number four. Did the
8	plaintiff sustain the work loss arising out of the accidental
9	bodily injury referred to in question number two? The answer
10	is yes.
11	Members of the jury, is that your verdict?
12	JURORS: (Affirmative verbal response).
13	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Question number 4B, if the
14	answer is yes, what is the amount of work loss owed to the
15	plaintiff? The amount is zero.
16	Members of the jury, is that your verdict?
17	JURORS: (Affirmative verbal response).
18	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Question number five, were
19	replacement services expenses incurred by or on behalf of the
20	plaintiff arising out of the accidental bodily injury
21	referred to in question number two? The answer is yes.
22	Members of the jury, is that your verdict?
23	JURORS: (Affirmative verbal response).
24	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: And question number 5B, if your
25	answer is yes, what is the amount of replacement services

1	expenses owed to the plaintiff, the amount is zero.
2	Members of the jury, is that your verdict?
3	JURORS: (Affirmative verbal response).
4	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Question number six, was
5	payment for any of the expenses or losses to which the
6	plaintiff was entitled overdue? The answer is no.
7	Members of the jury, is that your verdict?
8	JURORS: (Affirmative verbal response).
9	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Juror in seat number one, as
10	you heard me read the verdict, was that and is that your
11	verdict?
12	JUROR SEAT ONE: Yes.
13	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Juror in seat number two, as
14	you heard me read the verdict, was that and is that your
15	verdict?
16	JUROR SEAT TWO: Yes.
17	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Juror in seat number three, as
18	you heard me read the verdict, was that and is that your
19	verdict?
20	JUROR SEAT THREE: No.
21	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Juror in seat number five, as
22	you heard me read the verdict, was that and is that your
23	verdict?
24	JUROR SEAT FIVE: Yes.
25	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Juror in seat number six, as

1	you heard me read the verdict, was that and is that your
2	verdict?
3	JUROR SEAT SIX: Yes.
4	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Juror in seat number seven, as
5	you heard me read the verdict, was that and is that your
6	verdict?
7	JUROR SEAT SEVEN: Yes.
8	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: And juror in seat number eight,
9	as you heard me read the verdict, was that and is that your
10	verdict?
11	JUROR SEAT EIGHT: Yes.
12	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Thank you.
13	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Temrowski, are you
14	satisfied with the polling of the jury?
15	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Mr. Hewson, are you satisfied with the
17	polling of the jury?
18	MR. HEWSON: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
19	THE COURT: Mr. Temrowski, may the Court excuse the
20	jury?
21	MR. TEMROWSKI: Yes, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Mr. Hewson, may the Court excuse the
23	jury?
24	MR. HEWSON: Yes, sir.
25	THE COURT: All right. Members of the jury, you are

1	excused from further service with us. Thank you very much
2	for being with us for a week over a week. You were good
3	to work with. You were also on time.
4	And during the course of the trial, you know, I look
5	at you several times during the course of the trial, and all
6	of you were paying attention, taking good notes or taking
7	notes and really paying attention.
8	And all of us appreciate that. That's all the
9	system really asks you is to pay attention, listen to the
10	evidence, consider the evidence and then make a decision.
11	So anyway, you're excused. I'm going to ask you to
12	go back in the jury room and I'll be in there in a moment to
13	speak with you. Okay?
14	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: All rise for the jury.
15	(Jury out at 3:34 p.m.)
16	DEPUTY COURT CLERK: Please be seated.
17	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Temrowski, any other issues?
18	MR. TEMROWSKI: Your Honor, could I get a copy of
19	that verdict form?
20	THE COURT: Before I let the jury go, have you got
21	any issues with it?
22	MR. TEMROWSKI: No.
23	THE COURT: Okay.
24	MR. HEWSON: I have no issues, Your Honor. Thank
25	you.

1	THE COURT: Before we go, why don't make here, do
2	you want to take a look at the verdict form and make sure
3	you're satisfied?
4	Do you want to see it before I let the jury go? I'm
5	okay with it if you want
6	MR. TEMROWSKI: It's okay.
7	THE COURT: Okay. And we will get you a copy, Mr.
8	Hewson.
9	MR. HEWSON: Yes. Thank you.
10	THE COURT: Okay, anything else?
11	MR. TEMROWSKI: No, Your Honor.
12	MR. HEWSON: Does the Court have a preference as to
13	whether or not the jurors invite the jurors
14	THE COURT: I'll see what they want to do.
15	MR. HEWSON: Yes, sir.
16	THE COURT: But before you go, and what we're going
17	to do right now is make sure you take your original exhibits
18	with you. Who wants the joint exhibits?
19	MR. HEWSON: I put them together. If it's all right
20	with the Court and Mr. Temrowski, I'll take possession of
21	those as well.
22	THE COURT: Okay. So we'll give that to you right
23	now.
24	MR. HEWSON: Okay.
25	(Court in recess at 3:36 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATION

I, Marie J. Metcalf, Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 753, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the proceedings in the above-entitled cause on the date hereinbefore set forth.

I do further certify that the foregoing transcript has been prepared by me or under my direction.

24 <u>s\Marie J. Metcalf</u> <u>09-09-13</u>

25 Marie J. Metcalf, CVR, CM (Date)